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MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

Tall Man—What! You don't mean to say that you didn't see yesterday's great JOURNAL?  
Small Man—Er—er—I—er—  
Tall Man—Well, "to err is human," but I don't wonder you feel small.



## CUBA'S FREEDOM HANGS FIRE.

Murat Halstead Throws New Light on the Administration's Attitude.

Cleveland's Agnostic Views of the Situation Are Well Known.

Senator Morgan's Speeches for Belligerent Rights Have Not Echoed the President's Sentiments.

WEYLER WILL NEVER RELENT.

A Joint Resolution Now Seems to Be the Only Method of Bringing the Matter to a Focus—Senator White's Views.

By Murat Halstead.

Washington, March 8.—There is an obscurity in Washington about some Cuban matters almost as dense as that which prevailed in Havana. Even the President of the United States, in a paragraph of explanation of his personal position contributed to the press, proclaims himself an agnostic concerning the Cuban policy of his own Administration. This curious and interesting candor means, of course, that he must not upon ascertained law and authenticated circumstances, and that in the latter, at least there are sufficient doubts to demand for a time the largest liberty of executive discretion.

I was obliged to say to the Cubans in their Havana knowledge, that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, Senator Morgan, the greatness of whose speeches was an established fact among them—spoke for himself and not for the President; that he was a warm blooded Senator whose Americanism was the only expression of it in his section, that arose to the temperature of the New England Senators, Chandler and Lodge, when it came to asserting our aggressive distinction as the rulers of this hemisphere, and ventured so far as to say to the Cubans that the President did not, as was generally understood, have to veto or obey—but put up or shut up, as Gambetta said to MacMahon—a concurrent resolution, and really that there was a good deal of difference between a concurrent resolution by Congress stating opinions and a mandatory law or declaration of war. And I took the liberty of telling the Cubans that if they discovered that Senator Gray, of Delaware, spoke on Cuban affairs, they might regard it as important, because he had more than once spoken for the Administration, and yet that they should be cautious even in his case, and not jump to the conclusion that he was talking for the President.

It is clear in Washington, and of course to the country, that majorities of both houses of Congress are in favor of going a great way—and distances not measured—on behalf of Cuban independence.

It is also plain that there is an effort by the unemotional persons in authority that it is essential to our interest and dignity to proceed by easy stages—and highly colored words are found only in speeches and controversies. The concurrent resolution that has been agreed upon by the Committee of Conference of the two houses, is very moderate and closely resembles the terms in which the Government of Spain recognized the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy in June, 1861, sixty days after the firing on Fort Sumter, but Abraham Lincoln was before Spain in doing so.

WEYLER SCORES THEM.

The effect of proclaiming the belligerent rights of Cuba has been discussed with intense earnestness both in Havana and Washington. I asked Captain-General Weyler the question, knowing that he did not purposely talk politics, what was the military objection to granting the Cuban rebels belligerent rights? Would such a recognition do them any military good?

The Captain-General said the rebels were not worthy of such recognition—having no government, no standing, no permanent position—but they would be none the stronger for recognition. Their occupation, as they were conducting hostilities, would be gone if they had to quit their robberies, ravishing and incendiarism.

A very high authority said in the National Capitol yesterday that he wondered the Spaniards themselves did not recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, because then they could search our ships when three leagues from shore and headed toward Cuba, and now the only field for the activity of their operations to seize vessels with arms and recruits for the rebels was within three leagues from the Cuban shore.

(And it is well to say right here in parentheses that a very important man—one of the most authoritative, and one with as rich American blood as any man has got—told me he believed the fact developed by the labors of the Venezuela Commission was that the strength of the English case was so great there would be nothing to do but to acknowledge that it was conclusive, and close the chapter.)

Evidently whatever there may be, or may not be, in a concurrent resolution of the houses of Congress, stating the national sentiment touching Cuban affairs, the President and his Cabinet have not been

idle or indifferent on the subject, but have given it thorough consideration, and are equipped at all points. Fortunately there is in this connection an extraordinary absence of sharply drawn party lines. The parties have not lined up on that question, and that is all the better, because it is the most American of questions.

QUIET CABINET MEETING.

Possibly there was some slight conjecture in the Cabinet meeting of Friday as to giving out the President's opinions before he had himself formed them, but I am assured there was no fricas, and that there is no Cabinet reorganization in the air.

Secretary of State Olney left the city Saturday afternoon on the Congressional limited for New York, and was serenely ignorant that he was supposed, on newspaper Row, to have been quarrelling with the President.

A Cabinet officer, without the least expression of terror in his countenance, said of the session on Friday, the regular Cabinet day, that it was very quiet, and the inference was that whatever agitation may have prevailed anywhere, the source of it was not the White House.

The Attorney-General has also left town for two or three days, and will not within that time, it may be presumed, be called upon to study out and draw up opinions as to concurrent belligerent rights. However, I discovered in the Congressional Record of March 2 a document that is really representative of the law, and the facts relied upon by the President. I refer to the speech of Senator White, of California, delivered on Wednesday and Thursday, February 23 and 27, and I arrived at the fact of the representative character of this speech through a combination of conversations and coincidences, altogether of the most convincing character, and, indeed, there is conclusive evidence that the force of the speech is something more than that of a Senator speaking as a lawyer, and this is in the speech itself. I have no hesitation in advising my Cuban friends to study this document, and others may follow their example or not at their pleasure. There is room but for a few passages, and the detail of the legal argument has to be omitted.

A LINE OF ACTION.

Senator White said all Senators sympathized with the struggling patriots of Cuba, and would rejoice to see them govern themselves. The proceedings of Congress should be orderly, in accordance with the customs of enlightened nations, and if the subject was approached through concurrent resolution designed to be of itself effective as a declaration of belligerency, the Constitution required such resolution to be joint, not concurrent. If there was to be a declaration made announcing belligerency, it would have no effect, unless presented to the President—and it was doubtful whether it would have any effect unless actually approved by him. I quote the Senator:

I affirm that the question of the recognition of the existence of a revolutionary government is vested in the Executive. Whether it is exclusive is unnecessary to decide, though I shall allude incidentally to this phase. When the Senator from Alabama states that he denied the power of the Executive, unaided by Congressional action, to recognize belligerency, it seems to me that his statement was unsupported by precedent or reason. I cannot find any other authority for it. True, Mr. President, a joint resolution, signed by the President of the United States, recognizing belligerency, would operate, if not by virtue of the Constitution, certainly so because it was approved by the Executive. I do not find it necessary to contend that Congress cannot pass a law recognizing belligerency over the veto of the Executive. It is an unrealized hope, would be to trust that no conflict of that nature will ever arise.

What is the effect of a declaration of belligerency? Is it anything, when properly made, to which a nation has a right to take exception? Manifestly not. In such an instance we speak neutrally. The President of the United States issues his proclamation declaring that this country will stand hands off; that we will not interfere. It is not a proclamation of war, it is a proclamation of peace; it is not an announcement of interference; it is an announcement of non-interference. It is not opening ourselves to the charge that we are attempting to interfere. It is not interfering, but it is a declaration that there are contending parties whose armed conflict is sufficiently important to be dignified by the formal recognition of the mother country. There is much more danger, much more probability of a declaration of belligerency, in consequence of the recognition of the independence of a revolted government than when we merely recognize belligerency. No nation can be expected to contemplate with satisfaction the loss of her independence, and unless the Senator from Alabama, I regard the power to recognize belligerency, which he concedes to be in the Executive, much more important than the authority to recognize belligerency, which he denies to the Executive. Said Secretary Seward in a letter to Mr. Adams, on March 20, 1861, (1 Messages and Documents, 1861-62, page 70.)

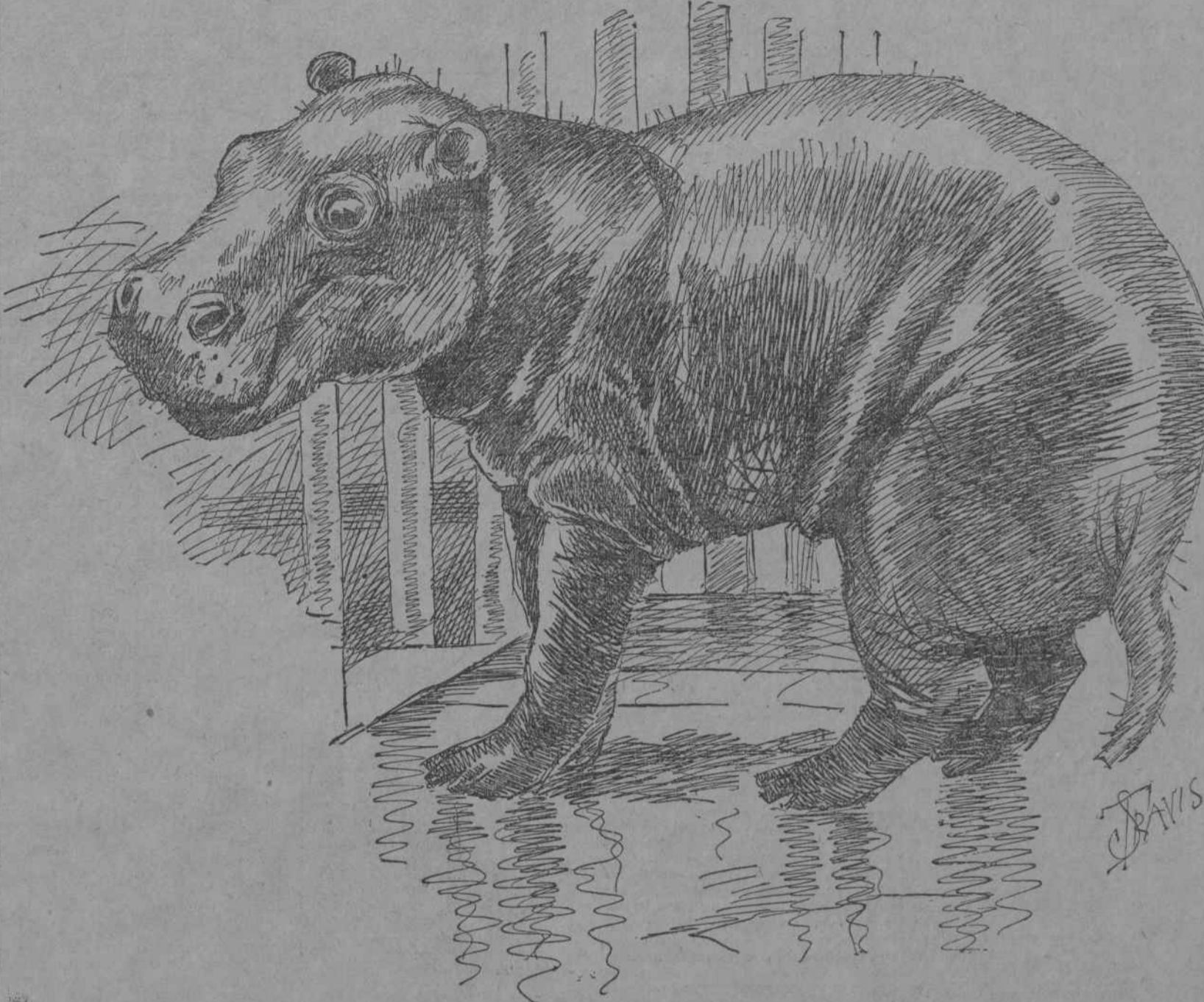
"To recognize the independence of a new State, and so favor, possibly determine, its admission into the family of nations, is the most possible exercise of sovereign power, because it affects in every case the welfare of two nations, and often the peace of the world."

But if it be true that the arguments in Cuba have the same right to procure arms and supplies under the present condition of affairs as they would have if the United States recognized them as belligerents, where is the vast importance attributed to this recognition? What privileges would they then obtain? Outlets of a moral advantage the sole theoretical benefit would be a curtailment of the rights of Spain. As it is now, the insurgents have no legal status, and Spain is not prohibited from coming to our ports and arming her vessels, and she may fit out her military expeditions and take any steps competent to her in normal times. In the event of recognition Spain would be also liable under our neutrality statute. That is one advantage which would accrue to Cuba in consequence of belligerency. But practically what would this amount to? Spain is not engaged in driving out expeditions in this country. There is no reason for her being here, and she has no men to enlist in her cause; she can obtain no aid and comfort in America. She may, like her ally, the United States, be a powerful nation, but that is her right in any event. Thus it will be seen that but little benefit can follow even the recognition of belligerency.

What potency accompanies any resolution that the United States will not furnish arms or ammunition except through her own efforts? If our arms and supplies are not furnished, the enforcement of her neutrality laws, perhaps the insurgent cause might advance more rapidly. If these people were more carefully guarded there would not, I am persuaded, be serious difficulty in getting much-needed ammunition and food supplies. It is not material, but expeditions cannot be sent out here nor can men enlist for hostile service and arm themselves with our arms. We are not to suppose that we shall declare war against Spain, and unless we do so the expected language daily repeated here is not appropriate.

Mr. President, our wishes are for Cuban freedom, but can we accomplish this by mere naked declaration? Senators have questioned Spain and have criticized her policy with severity, but in this matter, we should appreciate the truth that we cannot peacefully or with the respect for international obligations, go further than a sympathetic expression. If the President determines to announce that the Cubans in revolt are entitled to actions 2,384,238 of the Revised Statute of the United States. This would be true if Cuban independence were recognized by an act and must remain true while we last. Our declaration of neutrality itself implies that we will vigorously enforce the law as against all parties to the contest. We are in honor bound to do so. It is well to keep these facts before us. And

# THE JOURNAL.



## WHAT WILL YOU NAME THE BABY?

That tiny hippopotamus out at the Park whom all the children will learn to love must be supplied with a title, and the Journal is willing to give \$100 for a name that a committee and the Park Commission shall approve. Now all you bright boys and girls read the terms and make suggestions.

We want a name for the baby hippopotamus.

You have not yet seen it; but you will shortly. This Summer it will be introduced into society and daily seen bathing in the Park. Meanwhile the child must be named.

And here is a chance to get \$100.

The baby is so beautifully ugly that it ought to have the prettiest name that can be found.

It looks as if Fatima, its mother, had made it a cloak of old rubber shoes. But Fatima is as proud of her baby girl as if its cloak was white embroidered cashmere, lined with pink silk, and Caliph and its grandmother, Miss Murphy, stand by and throw up their hands and grunt, "Isn't it just too sweet for anything?"

The Park Commission on its part is as proud as the rest, and quite as anxious to have the baby thrive and be properly named. This choice is to be left to the children who read the Journal. A coupon will be found below, and every child who can think of a pretty name for Fatima's baby has but to write it in and send it to the Hippopotamus Bureau of this paper, specially inaugurated for this purpose.

Colonel Van Rensselaer Cruger has said that the Park Board, if asked, will indorse the name that is settled by a committee from the children's suggestions.

This competition will be open five days. April 15 is the last day the names can be received. Come, who wants to get \$100?

The child who sends in the prettiest name will receive it.

If two or more send the same name, the money will be divided between them.

Cut out the coupon and send it in.

Here it is just below.

should remember that in no way can we relieve the people of Cuba from the effect of our neutrality laws unless we boldly denounce Spain's right and ourselves take charge of the issue and declare war.

In the course of his remarks the Senator referred to the record of the President, December 8, 1885, with reference to the Colombian difficulty, and he quoted many passages of pertinent and instructive history, after which he proceeded:

To assert here by a resolution that the Cuban people have accomplished their independence when we know they have not accomplished it, when we know they are endeavoring to accomplish it, when we know they are making every effort to attain to that condition, when we know that the United States is not to be trifled with on whatever it may contain, is to write ourselves down as anything but reasonable men.

Certainly a declaration of that kind would not have any satisfactory effect. It would be an announcement that we have never recognized the independence of a State which has successfully repulsed our arms, and we have concluded that there are contending parties whose armed conflict is sufficiently important to be dignified by the formal recognition of the mother country. There is much more danger, much more probability of a declaration of belligerency, in consequence of the recognition of the independence of a revolted government than when we merely recognize belligerency. No nation can be expected to contemplate with satisfaction the loss of her independence, and unless the Senator from Alabama, I regard the power to recognize belligerency, which he concedes to be in the Executive, much more important than the authority to recognize belligerency, which he denies to the Executive. Said Secretary Seward in a letter to Mr. Adams, on March 20, 1861, (1 Messages and Documents, 1861-62, page 70.)

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### CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

#### NAME THE BABY.

I would suggest to the Park Commissioners that the little hippopotamus be called

Fill out following lines with

Name.....

Address.....

#### CROWDS TO SEE FATIMA.

But the Mother and Baby Were Screened from View and the Crowd Voiced Its Disappointment.

Fatima and her newly arrived baby were the objects sought by the throngs that visited the lion house in the Central Park menagerie yesterday. The lions and tigers, the leopards and the hyenas all were neglected by the crowds, who wanted to see the mamma hippopotamus and her pink-skinned little one. The tank containing the interesting couple was screened from view, but the visitors pushed and scrambled for front place along the railing, and stood there until the keepers had to ask them to move on.

The crowd made many inquiries for Fatima, and when they learned that they could not see her they amused themselves with asking questions of the keepers and making disparaging remarks about Caliph and Miss Murphy, who were ponderously frolicking in the adjoining tank.

When the news that Miss Murphy expected soon to enliven the latest success of her distinguished daughter was whispered around, kinder feelings were established.

The new baby is a female, and, by the

way, as far back as the hippopotamus lore of Director Smith extends, there is no case on record of a male having been born in captivity. Two hippopotami were born in captivity in the London Zoo. Both were females and died in infancy. Miss Murphy has had three little ones, all were females and Fatima alone survives. If all goes well with the last corner the screens will be removed on Wednesday or Thursday and the public will be allowed to see how Fatima bears her latest honors.

The latest arrivals in Hippopotamdom will overcrowd the present quarters, which were built to accommodate but three. The Commissioners must either get rid of one or two or build a new tank. A new tank with an appropriate house, etc., will cost between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and if the tank continues to increase it will not be long before more room will be needed.

At the next meeting of the Park Commissioners they will consider the question of building a separate house for the hippopotamus.

#### PREPARED FOR HER FUNERAL.

Mrs. Breckinridge's Sister Calmly Makes Arrangements for the End.

Louisville, Ky., March 8.—Mrs. Lafayette Green, of Falls of Rough, is lying at her home. She is one of the best-known women in the State, and a sister of Dr. Preston B. Scott, of Louisville, and Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington.

Mrs. Green realizes that she is hopelessly ill, and has made all the arrangements for her funeral, which she has placed in charge of Mrs. Mary B. Day, the State Librarian at Frankfort.

#### SHOT HIS FRIEND IN FUN.

Jaeger Accidentally Inflicted a Serious Wound and Yelled Louder Than the Victim.

Isaac Jaeger, thirty years of age, of No. 442 Eighth avenue, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with felonious assault upon Solon R. Postley, of No. 456 Eighth avenue, and held in \$5,000 bail to await the result of Postley's injuries. Jaeger is the proprietor of a shooting gallery at No. 442 Eighth avenue, and Postley's pawnbroking establishment is but a few doors away. At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning Postley entered the gallery and asked when Jaeger was going to close up. Jaeger responded: "In a few minutes. Just as soon as I clean up."

"Oh, come on and get some lunch," said Postley. "You're slower than an old woman." Jaeger was cleaning a 22-calibre Winchester rifle at the time, and said: "I'll shoot holes in you. You're a pawnbroker, but you don't know how to clean a gun."

The rifle was pointed toward Postley, and Jaeger pulled the trigger. The gun was loaded, and the ball struck Postley in the forehead, splintering the frontal bone. Jaeger ran to the street screaming that he had killed his friend. Officer Horan sent for an ambulance and had Postley removed to Roosevelt Hospital. Jaeger was arrested. Before Postley was taken to the hospital he said he believed he was going to die, and made a statement exonerating Jaeger, saying:

"I know you didn't shoot me intentionally. I know my rifle. I know it was loaded. I know I pulled the trigger. I know I pulled a heavy gold ring from my finger and placed it on the hand of his friend. In court Jaeger said that he did not know the gun was loaded, and that he was Postley's friend. He seemed overcast with grief and inquired repeatedly regarding his friend's condition.

Roosevelt Hospital last night it was stated that Postley's wound was not necessarily fatal and that he was resting quietly.

#### Death of George Mersereau.

George Mersereau, a prominent business man of Port Richmond, N. J., died at his home, on New Street, in that village, yesterday morning.

## HERE'S A PRINCE OF MANY TITLES.

Albert of Radzmill, an Illustrious Foreigner, Comes to See His American Cousins.

None in Europe Occupy a Higher Rank Than This Latest Arrival of Royalty.

HIS RELATIVES HAVE BEEN FAMOUS.

Prince Mathias Is His Father, While His Mother is the Once Beautiful Polish Countess, Hedwig Krainski.

Prince Albert Radzmill was a saloon passenger on the American liner St. Louis, which arrived here on Saturday from Southampton.

Of all the illustrious foreigners who have visited the United States in recent years there is none who occupies a higher rank or is possessed of a grander lineage than Prince Albert of Radzmill, who, if he desires, may tack onto his name the title of Duke of Nieswicz, of Duke of Olyka, and many others in addition to which his family occupies by right of birth, seats in the Houses of Lords of Prussia, Saxony, Austria and Hungary, besides holding offices of the highest dignity at the Court of Russia.

At Paris the Radzmill family are equally well known, one of Prince Albert's uncles, Dominik, having died there a few months ago while driving in a cab; another uncle being Prince Constantine, who some twenty years ago created a sensation by marrying Mlle. Sophie Blanc, daughter of M. Blanc, the founder and proprietor of the public gambling establishment at Monte Carlo. Prince Constantine is today one of the principal proprietors of that institution, his partners being the Prince of Monaco and his own brothers-in-law, Prince Roland Bonaparte and M. Edmond Blanc.

ENJOYED SOVEREIGN RANK.

The Radzmill family once enjoyed sovereign rank in Lithuania and Poland, and even to this day are regarded as being of sufficient importance to admit of members of the family marrying princes and princesses of royal and reigning houses. Thus, the chief of the house is the son of Prince Louis of Prussia, while old Emperor William was so infatuated by Princess Elizabeth of Radzmill that he would have made her his wife had it not been for the opposition of his brother-in-law, Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, who feared that such a match would encourage the Radzmill family to put forward once more pretensions to the rulership of Poland.

Prince Albert, who has now arrived in this country, belongs to the Russian branch of his house, his father being Prince Mathias, one of the few knights of the Order of Malta in the Muscovite Empire, whilst his mother is the once beautiful Polish Countess, Hedwig Krainski. He holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Russian Army and is about twenty-eight years of age, the eldest of six brothers and sisters. The estate and estates of his father are in Poland, in the province of Minsk, while his mother, who was an heiress, possesses a large number of estates and chateaux in her own right.

HIS FAMOUS RELATIVES.

One of his relatives, Prince George Radzmill, who now lives in the immediate vicinity of his ancestral estate, created much sensation about a year ago by being forced out of the Prussian Army, in which he held the command of Captain. The Princess and he, the former a Countess Brancke, were simply insane on the subject of horse racing and cards. More than \$3,000,000 was squandered by them on the turf and card table within a year, and when at length both husband and wife finally went mad, they were confined to an asylum and found themselves unable to pay their debts of honor the Emperor was compelled to request the Prince for the resignation of his commission as well as of his post of Chamberlain, the remnants of the property of the couple being placed under judicial control, while they themselves were practically banished to one of the Princess's estates in Russia.

#### DISORDERLY HOUSES RAIDED.

One of the Women Arrested Found Two Warrants Awaiting Her in Court.

Captain Chapman, of the Mercer Street Police Station, and his squad of detectives, for the third time in six weeks raided the Florida Hotel, in the Thirteenth street, last Saturday night. They arrested Charles Hoffman, the clerk, and sixteen men and women whom they found in the rooms. The Magistrate discharged the inmates with a warning, and held Hoffman in \$500 bail.

Later in the evening the Captain raided the saloon of George W. Daggett, No. 155 Bleecker street. In the back rooms they found eighteen women, white and colored, in all stages of intoxication. Magistrate Cornell held Daggett for trial and fined the inmates \$3 each. One of the latter, who gave the name of Blanche Gilliam, was recognized in court by two policemen who had been watching against her disorderly conduct. She was charged with breaking windows and raising a disturbance, and was placed in custody in quest of her husband. She was held in \$200 bail.

#### FOR LIBERAL SUNDAY LAWS.

German-Americans Will Continue Their Fight.

The German-American Citizens' Union is going to continue the fight for liberal Sunday legislation. The next step will be the publication of a pamphlet containing a sketch of the petition movement, the addresses made before the Joint Committee of the Legislature on February 27, by President John B. Pomeroy, Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Carl Schurz, John Jeromian, Daniel Harris, George Tomlinson, Rev. Dr. Hylan, letters from prominent citizens in favor of liberal Sunday legislation, and extracts from leading newspapers.

This pamphlet will be printed in a large edition and carefully distributed in the rural districts of the State, in order to enlighten the voters on the subject, and the majority of the Legislature may give way to the pressure thus brought to bear upon them. The distribution of this pamphlet will begin in a few days.